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BOURNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1966

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DEPARTMENT.

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor J. K. Mason

Members:

Councillor J. E. Bonnett

Councillor L. R. W. Day M.A.

Councillor J. R. Grummitt, J.P.C.C.

Councillor Dr. G. A. F. Holloway, J.P.

Councillor W. E. Kelby

Councillor Mrs. F. E. Tipler

Councillor L. H. W. Warner

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor J. Burchnell

Members:

Councillor Dr. J. A. Galletly, C.C.

Councillor E. J. Grieves, C.C.

Councillor J. R. Grummitt, J.P. C.C.

Councillor H. L. Hudson C.C.

Councillor R. W. F. Rogers

Councillor Mrs. F. E. Tipler

Councillor J. H. Wright.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1966

To the Chairman and Members of
the Bourne Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my twelfth Annual Report on the Vital Statistics, Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Urban District.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in acres	10,103
Population - Census 1961	5,339
Population - Registrar General's Estimate 1966	5,640
Number of Inhabited Houses	1,961
Rateable Value	£162,912
Sum represented by a 1d rate	£636

VITAL STATISTICS

Extract from Vital Statistics for the year 1966

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live births	41	39	80
Legitimate	40	37	77
Illegitimate	1	2	3
Crude live birth rate per 1,000 of estimated population			14.18
Nett live birth rate per 1,000 of estimated population			14.18
Rate for England and Wales			17.7
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			3.75
Still births	1	1	
Legitimate	1	1	
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births			12.3
Rate for England and Wales			15.4
Total Live and Still Births			81

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths	41	26	67
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population			11.88
Nett death rate per 1,000 of estimated population			12.71
Rate for England and Wales			11.7
Infant Mortality (i.e. deaths of infants under the age of one year)			
Total Number of deaths	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	1	1
-	-	-	-
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births			12.5
Rate for England and Wales			19.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			12.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			Nil
Neo-natal deaths (i.e. deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age:)			
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	-	1	1
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births			12.5
Rate for England and Wales			12.9
Early neo-natal deaths (i.e. deaths of infants under one week)			
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	1	-	1
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births			12.5
Rate for England and Wales			12.9
Perinatal mortality rate (i.e. still-births and deaths under one week) combined per 1,000 live and still-births			24.7
Rate for England and Wales			26.3
<u>Causes of Death under one year of age</u>			
The early neo-natal death was that of an infant 3 days old			
The cause of death was - congestive heart failure			
consequent on septicaemia.			
Maternal mortality (i.e. death due to pregnancy and childbirth or abortion			Nil
Rate for England and Wales			0.25

The Birth Rate at 14.18 was a little below the National figure of 17.7. This is the second successive year in which this trend has occurred.

The Death rate of 12.71 was one per thousand higher than the National figure of 11.7.

The natural increase, that is the excess of live births over deaths was thirteen the lowest figure for some years past.

The figure for Infantile Mortality this year was 12.5 compared with the National one of 19.0. This marks a temporary halt in the downward trend, as for in the previous eleven years there had been a successive drop to the lowest figure ever previously recorded. This speaks volumes for the high standards of obstetrical skill and child care. However, lest we become too complacent the figures for Scandinavian Countries are consistently lower than for ours.

It will be noted that the comparability factors both for births and deaths, as given by the Registrar General are practically unity. This means that Bourne's population for age and sex is that of the Country as a whole.

In all the above figures it must be realised that with the small total population involved a slight alteration in the numbers of births or deaths gives rise to a very big variation in the rates. It makes one question very seriously whether an Annual Review of the vital statistics for population groups of under 40-50 thousand is really a worth while exercise and whether in these cases a triennial review would not be of much greater value in assessing trends.

Cardio Vascular diseases (39) were as usual the most prevalent cause of death accounting for fifty eight per cent of the total.

Coronary disease as a specific entity in this total was once more well to the fore with ten succumbing to this by-product of our way of life. As a nation, of which we form a microcosm, we eat too much in general and of the wrong things in particular; we smoke too much and Alcoholism is the cause of increasing anxiety. On the other hand we tend to take too little suitable exercise. Far too many after being chair or car bound all week in their employment are content to get their exercise vicariously watching twenty two highly paid men working for them through the

goggle box medium on a Saturday.

Malignant growths with fourteen victims were second in the causes of death and three of these, the same number as the year before, were due to cancer of the lung.

King Edward Seventh once asked "If preventable why not prevent it?". That question is as pertinent now with regard to this grim executioner as it was in the original context.

Since writing last years report to you another twenty six thousand have smoked themselves out of existance in this Country in spite of all the facts placed before them by Governmental and other agencies and the known association between cigarette smoking and lung cancer the toll continues, and women are becoming more deeply involved. It is at least not too late to do everything possible to dissuade school children from starting the habit.

The respiratory group of diseases accounted for seven deaths.

The motor vehicle accident involved a woman of 67 who died of shock and haemorrhage following on multiple injuries.

The Accidental death was that of a woman aged 88 who fell in her home and sustained a fractured hip. This is one of the major domestic risks to which the elderly are subjected and everything possible should be done to minimise them.

For the second year in succession there was no case of suicide.

HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Nursing in the Home

Under the County Council scheme there are two District Nurses/Midwives who serve the Bourne community and parts of the adjoining area.

Home Helps and Welfare Food Services - Local Secretary, Mrs. G. Watts.

Home Helps are made available in approved cases. The local headquarters are situated at the North Street Welfare Clinic and are open as follows:-

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Mondays and Wednesdays | - 9.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. |
| Thursdays | - 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon and 2.00 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. |
| Tuesdays and Fridays | - 2.00 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. |

The Home Helps continue to serve the elderly, the disabled, the problem family and occasionally the mother at the time of confinement. The latter has become less popular as the assessment rate for those in this category is as a rule at the full cost and this a relatively high figure of 5/- per hour.

Six are employed full time for work in the Bourne District. In the area served from Bourne 71 cases were assisted during the year, of which eight were in the maternity sphere. Assisting this service is the more informal "Good Neighbour" one. The Night Sitter up service has also been placed on a more realistic footing.

Health Visiting.

Under the County Council scheme, one full time Health Visitor covers the Urban District and part of the Rural District of South Kesteven. Her duties cover the welfare of the whole family and especially its weaker members, the under fives, the physically handicapped, the elderly and the socially incompetent. The work is difficult and time consuming but the community owes her a great debt in the safeguarding of health and preserving the problem family from disintegration. For the past three years Miss M. Hetherington has been filling the Bourne post and also covering the two vacant posts in Stamford and, the South Kesteven District. This has been a well nigh impossible task though philosophically tackled.

Ambulance Service

Two ambulances and two dual-purpose vehicles are stationed in Bourne. As usual all the demands made upon the service were efficiently met.

Infant Welfare and School Clinics.

The School Clinic is held each Thursday morning at the Welfare Centre, North Street. It is poorly patronised by School children but increasingly used for infant welfare cases and special medical examinations.

The regular Infant Welfare sessions continue to be held on the 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoons in each month and the average attendance at these clinics is fifty with a total for the year of 2586. Hearing tests for babies and infants over seven months are done on the second Thursday in each month between 10 a.m. and noon. No appointment is required.

Regular ophthalmic, physiotherapy and speech therapy sessions are also held at these same premises for children up to school leaving age.

It was with pleasure that we saw Mr. Parsons join the staff and the school dental clinic became fully operative again. This will be a great asset to the children of the area as the following figures show:-

1063 children in Bourne schools were examined. Of these 751 were found to require dental treatment and 438 accepted it. 41 children were treated for orthodontic conditions and 24 had appliances fitted. Additionally, 49 pre-school age children were examined of whom 32 required and received treatment. Four expectant or nursing mothers were also treated.

The School Health Service also provides a psychotherapy Clinic at the Childrens Hostel, West Street. Dr. V. Holdway as Consultant Child Psychiatrist attends.

I would like again to acknowledge the debt of gratitude which is owed to the band of dedicated voluntary workers at the clinic. They do so much to assist in the sale of welfare concessionary foods, helping with baby weighing and in the inevitable record keeping. As usual the Christmas party was a huge success.

Immunisation

Free Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis immunisation is provided by the family doctors under the County Council scheme, as is vaccination against Smallpox also. A small number made use of the same services which are available to them at the North Street Clinic, these mainly coming from the surrounding villages.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

During the year twenty two young expectant mothers attended these classes making an aggregate attendance of one hundred and forty. These classes are very greatly appreciated by all who attend the Course of eight sessions, as well as educational they are made pleasantly social occasions. Health educational films are shown in addition to those specifically designed for mothercraft purposes. It is hoped to extend the psychoprophylaxis content at a later date.

The Classes are held on Wednesdays from 2.30 p.m. tp 4 p.m.

Hospital Services

These are provided by the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board who control the Butterfield Hospital and the Chest Hospital. St. Peter's Hospital for the mentally incapacitated however, comes within the jurisdiction of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, who also provide all the mental treatment services for this area. A clinic for diseases of the chest is held at Bourne Chest Hospital each Thursday by Dr. Bernard Royce, Consultant Chest Physician.

Venereal Diseases

Clinics are held at the out-patients department Memorial Hospital, Peterborough under Dr. N.A. Ross.

Males:- Mondays: 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Wednesdays: 5.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

Females:- Tuesdays: 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon
Thursdays: 4.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

New cases - 297 of Venereal Disease.

Laboratory Facilities.

Bacteriological investigations including milk examinations for brucellosis are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at Peterborough under the control of Dr. Glencross. The assistance and co-operation extended to us throughout the year has been as generous as ever.

Prevalence and control over infectious diseases.

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease, excluding Tuber. culosis, was up on the previous year. There were 191 cases compared with 37 in 1965 and 255 in 1964. This increase was due to the onset of a measles outbreak at the end of the year following in fact its customary two year cycle.

Developmental work is still going on with the new measles vaccine, which it is hoped will in time stamp out this worst of the remaining infectious diseases of childhood. The disease though normally mild can bring with it alas, a trail of unpleasant complications in the ears, chest and eyes and occasionally in the central nervous system. It should be prevented universally if possible.

Unfortunately the present vaccine still causes rather more upset than can be accepted for routine wide spread use. It is sincerely hoped that this will soon be overcome and that one more of the hazards of childhood will be eliminated from our midst.

Dysentery cases numbered two, the same as for the year before. There were no cases of food poisoning.

Scarlet fever notifications showed a marked rise to thirty three from the two in 1965. Whilst the normal manifestations of the streptococcus organism, which causes this disease may be mild and productive of few complications, it can at times be virulent and vicious in its attacks. Special care is always necessary where those who are occupationally at risk of carrying the organisms are concerned. It is for this major reason that notification remains so valuable.

It is now sixteen years since there was a victim of Poliomyelitis in the town and how grateful the community should be to have been spared the grim spectre of this crippling disease. It can only be held permanently in subjection if every parent plays a part in ensuring that the babies are given the oral vaccine during the first year of life and again at school age. Their protection is ensured by such a simple procedure that it is incredible that it is not universally accepted; yet in the County as a whole only 66 percent of those eligible have done so and the figures for Bourne were no better than this in a survey carried out during the year.

Bourne has now had nineteen years of immunity from Diphtheria. Here also this immunity can only be safeguarded if every mother has her child immunised during the first year and at school age. Not to do so is extreme folly because the Diphtheritic organism is still capable of staging a come back with its aforetime threat of death and disability if the immunisation state of the children is not maintained. The figure for the County is 70%. We can do better than this - and must.

In most instances, protection against whooping cough and tetanus are given at the same time in the basic three injections against Diphtheria so what finer insurance policy could any conscientious parent want?

With foreign travel now more popular than ever the demands for smallpox vaccination have risen and the trent fortunately has been to have it done in good time and not on the eve of departure.

All new personnel of the South Lincolnshire Water Board who intend to work within this area and in contact with the water supplies have routine Widal blood tests carried out by appointment. Similarly all personnel have annual urine and faeces examinations done to eliminate as far as is humanly possible, all risks of water supply contamination by the unsuspecting carrier of one of the intestinal group of diseases.

The Council continue to supply all their workmen at occupational risk, with a card of explanation and precautions against Weils disease. Any employer with employees at similar risk will gladly be provided with copies of these.

Venereal Disease

The National figures of new cases of Venereal disease continues to rise.

This year 297 new cases attended the Peterborough Venereal Disease Clinic compared with 224 the year before.

Tuberculosis

There were no new cases of Tuberculosis this year of either the Pulmonary or Non-Pulmonary types compared with two Pulmonary and one Non-Pulmonary of the previous year.

Again I acknowledge gratefully the liaison and co-operation which exists between Miss Hetherington our Health Visitor and Dr. Bernard Royce, Dr. Sims and his staff at the Bourne Chest Clinic. The interchange of information makes the domiciliary follow up visits so much more rewarding and meaningful to the patients and the Health Visitor.

The B.C.G. Vaccination scheme is now in its seventh year. All children aged thirteen years are eligible for vaccination against tuberculosis and the acceptance rate was reasonably satisfactory. 114 were skin tested to establish their immunity or otherwise and of these 103 were found to be negative and were given B.C.G. vaccination. The remaining eleven who were positive all had chest X Rays, but no active case of disease was found.

Is thirteen the ideal age for this procedure? With so many remaining at school until seventeen, eighteen or even later should not the time for this be advanced also, so that the maximum protection is available at the time of maximum risk, namely on leaving the sheltered environment of school and home?

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The responsibility for the supply and distribution of water is that of the South Lincolnshire Water Board on which Bourne is represented by one Member.

The water is obtained by a 36 inch and a 13 inch bore and originates from the Lincolnshire limestone water bearing strata. As is to be expected from such a source it has a high degree of total hardness and is not plumbo - solvent. It contains virtually no fluorine. It has been adequate in quality throughout the year as the aquifer stood at a higher level than for a considerable time past. In the raw state this water has a high degree of bacteriological purity.

Once again at the request of the Ministry of Health a typical analysis of this water is included

The total water demand in the Urban District of Bourne for the period under review was 88,300,000 gallons. Comparing this figure with the recorded consumption for 1965 of 75,825,000 gallons shows an increase of 12,475,000 gallons for 1966 over 1965 or approximately 16.4%.

The daily average for 1966 was 241,918 gallons and for 1965 was 207,739 gallons, which gives a daily increase for the year under review of 34,178 gallons. On a population basis of 5,565 the water demand per head per day for 1966 was 43.47 gallons.

The rising consumption is partly attributable to new housing development but constant vigilance is necessary to prevent wastage of water. This can create an undue financial burden which every effort is made to avoid.

Weekly sampling of sources is carried out for bacteriological analyses and periodic chemical analyses is also carried out.

The following table indicates the length and diameter of new mains and the particular location in which they were laid during the year.

WATER MAINS LAID DURING 1966

	Dia. in inches	Yards
Bourne Urban District Council		
Westwood Drive	3	510

	Dia. in inches	Yards
West Road	3	218
Hereward Street	3	40
	4	60

TOTALS:

3" diameter	768 yards
4" ."	"

I am much indebted to Mr. Cameron Stobie, Engineer and Manager to the Board for the information on the work done during the year and for his comments.

Though the Minister of Health and the vast majority of informed opinion have reiterated in forthright terms, the desirability of bringing the flourine content of water up to the optimum level, it would appear that this preventive procedure is still a long way off. Could it be implemented it would curtail enormously the ravages of dental caries and the unfortunate accompaniments which arise therefrom. There is experimental evidence that fluorine does reduce the take up of radio active strontium by the body and that is very desirable also. Suffice it to say that the ever rising demands for water for domestic and other purposes, requiring new mains and services take priority over other considerations for the time being.

I am indebted to Mr. Silverwood our Surveyor for his comments on the Sewage disposal arrangements and improvements.

During the year, the work of improvement in the capacity of the towns sewage disposal works was proceeded with and completed in December, after which it is hoped that the results in the forthcoming year will show a big improvement in the effluent than has hitherto been the case. Considerable difficulty is still however being experienced in dealing with the large quantities of storm water which are entering the works and it is hoped that progress will be made in the proceeding with Phase III of the Council's sewerage programme which consists of the re-sewering of Abbey Road and the Eastgate area and the separation of storm and foul water. Progress has however been made by the River Board in their work of diverting the Carr Dyke along the southern boundary of the built up area of the town. In addition to which, the Council's Consulting Engineers have now reached the stage where Phase III is ready for proceeding to the Ministry for approval, immediately a trade effluent agreement is made between the Council and the large skin processing works which is now in progress.

A big improvement was made during the year by the mechanisation of the emptying of sludge drying beds and in view of the fact that the capacity of the beds have now been doubled, the use of a mechanical conveyor which lifts dried sludge direct on to a vehicle has increased productivity considerably. Applications were received towards the end of the year for planning approval to considerable areas of land on the western side of the town for development and this will obviously mean that considerable lengths of which will ultimately be public sewers, will have to be laid. Great care is being taken by the Council to ensure that such sewers will be for economical reasons, drained by gravitation. This development will of course ultimately increase the flow further into the works.

The public conveniences in the Recreation Ground and in South Street have been treated better this year than last.

The improvements mentioned in last years report as imminent for the swimming bath provided by the Bourne United Charities in the Abbey Lawn were completed about the middle of the season. These were preceded by the installation of a new chlorination plant and now the bath and its hygiene are alike excellent. Regular water sampling went on throughout the season and the bacteriological results of these samples were a further accolade to all the work which had been put into this great amenity. It was great pity that the summer again was a somewhat fleeting affair making for a short season. What a wonderful thing it would be if one day the Bath could be heated providing an outlet for youthful energies in a health promoting pastime over a greater part of the year. However it is a boon to the town which is greatly appreciated not only there but further afield.

The Council are the Burial Authority and there is ample provision of burial ground for many years ahead. There were forty three burials during the year. The nearest crematorium is a Marholm near Peterborough.

Mortuary facilities for all routine requirements from the Police, the Coroner or the Pathologist are met by the modern mortuary at Stamford Hospital. To meet emergency needs the Management Committee of St. Peters Hospital have generously permitted its mortuary to be made available on a casual user basis. It has not had to be utilised for three years past.

A weekly domestic refuse collection service to the house door is given. The Council unlike so many other Authorities are very lucky in having adequate tipping space available on their door step, allowing for disposal in a relatively economical way. Collection of trade waste is also carried out and fifty six businesses avail themselves of the service which is offered them at moderate charges.

There were no reported cases of infestation with bed bugs, fleas or scabies.

In spite of climatic conditions which greatly favoured Rat proliferation thanks to the competent Rodent Operator they never had a chance to produce serious infestation. This is an enviable claim for the year under review.

The litter problem in Bourne has not been a serious one and there is a high standard of civic pride and very well deserved it is. After being Runner Up three years ago in the Competition for the Best Kept Small Town in Lincolnshire, it was judged the Best for the past two years. It is now determined to complete the "hat trick".

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The two slaughter-houses in the town continue to provide an adequate service locally and also for a clientele further afield.

A hundred per cent meat inspection has been maintained throughout the year. The regular friendly and informal visits of the Health Inspector to all food premises is an enormously important step in the maintenance of the highest standards in food preparation and handling, and is a valuable page in the Health Education programme.

The hygiene standards of market stalls where food handling takes place has now been prescribed by Statute, but it is difficult to see how the ultimate standards required for safety from contamination can ever be achieved in an open market, subjected to the vicissitude of weather and the attention of insects. They certainly require the close supervision which they are given. The watch on food safety is a constant one. The Local Health Department is responsible for ensuring its freedom from contamination or the risk of contamination and that it is fit for human consumption when offered for sale. The Food and Drug Authority that is the Kesteven County Council are responsible that it is of the "Nature substance and quality" which it should be. This means that food for human consumption must be pure and wholesome and that where it is necessary to add substances to food these additions must not render the food harmful to man.

Mr. Hawley, Chief Inspector of Food and Drugs who is always most generous in his help throughout the year has given a synopsis of the work of his department in this area.

During the year the following samples were taken for analysis from Bourne.

Cheese	2
Cream	2
Drugs (Ferromyn tablets)	1
Milk	14

Soft drinks	2
Toys (lead complaints)	2

On the subject of milk Mr. Hawley says:-

"'Quality' as applied to milk has a number of important connotations, many of which have received a great deal of publicity in recent years. The almost complete eradication of bovine tuberculosis in dairy herds has been, perhaps, the most spectacular advance, but the modernisation of cowsheds and, very largely as a result of this, the great improvement in keeping quality of milk, has still further popularised milk as a food that everyone can afford. For many years before and during the last War, the aim of all dairy farmers was to increase production. The high-yielding cow was much sought after and 'quality' in terms of milk solids was of secondary importance to 'quantity' in terms of gallons. Since the War, and with increasing tempo during the past few years, the emphasis has changed and now compositional quality, in terms of total solids, is of equal importance. The milk solids in milk, especially the solids other than fat, are a rich source of quite indispensable nutrients. They form an important element in the nation's diet, contributing, in the words of the Cook Committee.

"Protein, calcium and other nutrients. . . which are an insurance against recent adverse dietary trends, notably a marked increase in the consumption of sugar and fats, foodstuffs which provide calories, but little else".

In spite of this official anxiety that liquid milk should maintain a high solids-not-fat factor and the Milk Marketing Board's quality payment scheme to this end, solids-not-fat remain at a low level in many parts of the country. In Kesteven, however, where milk is produced mainly for local consumption, the position is rather better than in counties where milk production is practised more intensely.

Very nearly half of all the samples taken were of mixed milk, that is the morning's and evening's milk of more than one herd. In other words this was milk processed by one or other of the large dairies in and around the County. This sort of milk maintains a consistent quality throughout the year and it does, of course, level out the natural inequalities between morning's and evening's milk. Homogenised milk which was introduced in some of the larger towns recently has made little impact on the rural population, but there may well be a market for the new 'Long Life' milk developed by the Express Dairy Company and now on sale in Grantham. This milk is processed under pressure at temperatures well above the boiling point of milk and it is claimed that it will keep anywhere in the world for not less than six months. Samples have shown that it has all the characteristics of ordinary pasteurised milk without any alien flavours. It is sold in hermetically sealed cartons and if it were to become popular would eliminate the need for daily deliveries of milk. A recent inquiry made on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture into methods of milk distribution establishes the fact that a two-day delivery system (instead

of the present daily delivery) would save 5d per gallon on the retail price of milk. Indeed this pattern of delivery has been strongly recommended to the Minister and is likely to be adopted within the next two years. For those without refrigerators, Long-Life milk will be the complete answer.

All the milk samples above referred to were genuine.

The toys to which Mr. Hawley refers were handed in the Local Health Department in January and the necessary investigation was initiated.

The Public Analyst reported on them as follows:-

Grey Hammer	Lead 200 parts per million
Red Screw Driver	Lead 1700 parts per million
Black Pliers	Lead 250 parts per million
Orange Axe	Lead 50 parts per million
Orange Hammer	Lead 60 parts per million

The Home Office recommends that no toy likely to be sucked by a child should contain more than 250 parts per million of lead.

Answering a question in the House of Commons recently the Home Secretary said he was aware of these hazards and "so far as children's toys were concerned, a restriction on the lead content of the paint used would be included in Regulations dealing with other safety aspects of toys which were now being prepared under the Consumer Protection Act".

The safety of milk and the ensuring of its freedom from contamination is essential as it is of such great importance from a dietetic point of view for the young and the old especially. Periodic sampling accordingly is carried out for traces of penicillin which can get into the milk after treatment of cows for mastitis with this antibiotic.

Milk is tested before pasteurisation and on finding it present the dairy farmer is penalised in the price he receives. Nevertheless neither this penalty nor the pasteurisation removes the penecillin.

Another hazard, peculiar to unpasteurised milk, is the presence of the Brucella organism which causes abortion in cows and Undulant fever in man. A vigilant watch is maintained on all such milks, and suspicious findings on a sample retailed in the area was followed by investigations which led to the finding of an excreter in the dairy herd in another Authority's area. It is

sincerely hoped that a Brucella eradication scheme will be introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries along the lines of the Tuberculosis eradication scheme. It has been done in Northern Ireland and can be done here too given the will.

HOUSING

Number of Council Houses at 31st December, 1966	593
Number of Council Houses built during the year ended 31st December 1966	14
Number of Council Houses in course of construction at 31st December 1966	-
Number of Private Houses built during the year	60
Number of Improvement Grants given (Discretionary and Standard)	11
Number on waiting list for Council Houses	99

During the year 14 Council houses were built compared with sixteen in 1965 and two in 1964. Private enterprise forged ahead adding another sixty to the total.

The Council operate a Points Scheme in allocation houses. During 1966 four applications were received for priority re-housing on the grounds of ill health. A full personal investigation of the medical and environmental conditions was carried out by your Medical Officer in an effort to equate the urgency to the availability of accommodation and the award of appropriate Health Points.

The Slum Clearance programme in Bourne has virtually been completed though of necessity occasionally an individual house will become unfit and have to be dealt with accordingly.

Improvement Grants for the upgrading of suitable old sub-standard properties are encouraged and details of the eleven awarded will be given in the Health Inspectors report. The number of applicants on the waiting list for Council accommodation at this years end was ninety-nine - thirty less than twelve months previously. Of these, seventeen are on the list for elderly persons bungalows or flats. The sixteen grouped elderly persons dwellings for single persons, and the additional six opened this year to complete the scheme and to accommodate couples, have been enormously popular and help to meet a great need.

It is only in the last few years that it has become clear that elderly persons are unable to maintain their own body temperature in a cold environment. This results in the condition of Hypothermia which is deadly if not treated both expeditiously and well. The installation of background heating in the grouped dwellings which cannot be turned off completely by those of an economical but inadvisable frame of mind is a great weapon against this condition. It is difficult to understand why in the formulation of the PARKER - MORRIS standards for housing, the provision of adequate heating for bedrooms is not included.

In addition to the grouped dwellings with their kindly warders at Worth Court, the County's Welfare residential hostel makes a well appointed home for forty eight residents who no longer feel able to look after themselves. In having these facilities the town is well served but the demands on both types of accommodation is always insistent.

Of the 112 Council houses at the end of last year which were without hot water systems a further thirteen have been dealt with, clearing off the eight in Dyke and five in Victoria Place. This leaves 99 situated as follows:-

George Street	38
Harrington Street	51
Burghley Street	10

The work in reducing the number proceeds as quickly as circumstances will permit.

National Association Act

No action for the compulsory removal of a person from their home under the provisions of this Act was necessary during the year, though narrowly avoided on two occasions.

Health Education

The Council continues to give financial support to the Central Council for Health Education and makes full use of the propaganda material which it supplies.

It is extraordinarily difficult and unrewarding to try and influence the public and established attitudes as the anti-smoking campaigns have so far amply demonstrated. The Health Educational programme should be aimed at the older school child, and adolescent, at a time when they are susceptible to ideas and before set patterns of behaviour and outlook have been formed. Maybe if this had been done the latent maladies of society might have been nipped in

the bud before the wide spread incidence of drug taking, alcoholism juvenile delinquency had focussed attention on them.

Miscellany

The Health Department continues to be faced from time to time with a wide variety of problems of a socio-medical nature. There were eleven particularly difficult ones during the year.

There was the octogenarian couple who though crippled physically and unable to look after themselves adequately were adamant in their refusal to leave their old home for the promised green pastures of a welfare one. This attitude of mind is understandable and every effort was made to mitigate their lot by the support of the social services - but the fact remains that such people are at more than ordinary risk in their home environment. Do we accept this risk in deference to their wishes or contemplate their compulsory removal to a place of safety, and unhappiness if no worse? The moment in time when one is obliged to elect the latter alternative is a grim one.

Similar was the case of an octogenarian living alone in a poor property within bad environmental conditions. Here again she was at risk and there was much to be deplored, but her ardent desire to remain where she had lived for over forty years had to take precedence over other consideration, but it must be conceded that those who stubbornly refuse to make concessions to the physical and other limitations of old age cause great anxiety to the Health and Welfare departments. The problem family living in the clutter, chaos and accumulations of domestic mis-management, particularly when children are involved requires all the "know how" and continuing help of the social services. It is a picture which the elderly recluse can also present all too acutely and here the problem is usually aggravated by malnutrition.

With longevity the experience of the many not the few the improvement of welfare services to the elderly is an insistent call. One of the great benefits which they now have are the ministrations of the Meals on Wheels Service run by the W.R.V.S. of Bourne under the direction of their centre secretary Mrs. Webb. This service commenced in January 1962 and for the past four years has delivered dinners twice a week to twenty four elderly persons. A rota of twelve drivers and assistants carry on the good work. During term times the meals are drawn from the central school kitchen and during holiday time Mrs. Smith of the Hereward Cafe kindly comes to the rescue, so that the normal recipients do not suffer. Well over two thousand meals were delivered last year.

How gratefully these meals are received and how valued are the visits themselves for their social contacts can best be appreciated by talking to one of those who regularly enjoy them.

At a time when there is constant talk of the redistribution of money and services from where they can be spared to where there is a greater need. I would have thought the over seventy year old person was more in need of a free third of a pint of milk a day than a senior school child now is. May be this milk comes from a SACRED COW.

I wish again to thank Mr. Farrer, Manager of the Local Offices of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for his help in distributing to the new retirement pensioner a copy of the synopsis of the services available to the elderly produced by this Council, and to wish him a long and happy retirement himself.

The South Area Co-ordinating Committee for the welfare of the Elderly continued to meet throughout the year and is a most valuable forum for bringing the maximum benefit from all the services represented thereon to bear on difficult cases. It is also invaluable in fostering a team spirit among its members. Eleven cases from the town received this case Conference treatment during the year. The Sister Committee - The Children at Risk Co-ordinating Committee of the three Southern Districts also met quarterly, dealing with the more difficult problems in the field of child welfare along the same lines as that for the elderly. Seven cases from the town were reviewed during the year.

One of the most exciting decisions of the year was that to establish a Health Centre in Bourne. This will allow doctors, Nurses and ancillary workers in the fields of therapeutic and preventive medicine to work under a common roof. Only by the integration and streamlining of the medical and socio-medical services can the best use be made of the trained personnel who already are and for the foreseeable future will be, desperately short. The wantonly schism created by the National Health Service Act in 1948 must be healed and this could well be a fundamental first step.

Last year I remarked on the flood of socio-medical legislation, directives and circulars designed to order our environment. All of this takes a great deal of assimilation and a great deal of time to extract what is relevant to our own purposes. It is little wonder that more and more office space is required to accommodate it all, and already that allotted to the Health Department is rendered inadequate by these pressures.

Water is a National asset and safeguarding it is a National necessity. It is axiomatic therefore that River Boards are insistent that pollution must be eliminated from water ways and that effluents from sewage disposal works must conform to stringent standards. In the light of these facts and the extensions to the works in Bourne, it was a most judicious and co-operation move to join with the South Kesteven Rural District Council in the appointment of a Sewage works chemist - Mr. Maxfield - to advise the two Authorities.

This year has seen steady progress along the road designed to make Bourne an even healthier and happier town in which to live. The big increase in new houses is an index of how many wish to accept its amenities and who agree with this claim.

It is with the deepest regret that the death of Councillor G.A.F. Holloway must be recorded. His humanity, sound judgement, far sightedness and incisive wit will be remembered by all who knew him in and out of the Council Chamber. His passing leaves a gap in the Local Health Services and the counselling of this Authority which will be virtually impossible to fill.

In drawing this report to a close I would to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their unfailing support and courtesy throughout the year.

It was much regretted when Mr. Buckle left his appointment as senior Health Inspector to accept a similar post at Selby. Mr. A. Thompson was promoted to succeed him and has extended the fullest help to me since he took over the Office and the manifold duties of the appointment.

I also want to thank Mr. Mason our Clerk and Mr. Silverwood who as our Surveyor has so many interests in common with the Health Department, and my other colleagues on the staff for their whole hearted co-operation and kindness at all times.

Finally I acknowledge gratefully Miss. Carole Stubbs efforts behind the scenes and in the setting out of this report.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. ELLIS SMITH,
Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1966

To The Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Bourne.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my first Annual Report concerning the work of the department during 1966.

Housing

Action in respect of unfit housing continued during the year. The problem of unfit housing has not been so serious as in previous years, formal action being necessary only in three cases.

48 and 50 Eastgate - Closing Orders
48 Spalding Road - Demolition Order

In addition repair of a number of houses in the district was effected by informal action.

Erection of New Houses and Flats

(a) Council Development.

1966 saw the completion of the eight two bedroom flats in Willoughby Road, and the addition of another six flatlets to Worth Court; worthwhile additions to local authority housing.

(b) Private Development

Private development in Bourne continued to expand, with the erection of sixty new dwellings, during the year, an increase of twenty over the previous year. Plans are now well in hand for a further increase in private building with extensions to Harvey Close and outline permission has also been granted for development of land at the North side of the town; and to the west of Westbourne Park.

Improvement Grants

The details of Standard and Discretionary Improvement Grants are given in Appendix B. (page ii).

Fewer applications were received during the year for grants; the majority of these being from owner/occupiers; only two applications being received for tenanted properties.

One application was received from a tenant under the provisions of the Housing Act 1964 to secure compulsory improvement; but the tenant subsequently bought the property and formal action was not required. No consideration was given by the Council to the declaration of Improvement areas under the provisions of the 1964 Act.

Moveable Dwellings

At the beginning of the year, there were two licenced caravan sites in the district, containing two and one caravans respectively. One of the sites, which the Council had refused to re-liscence was subject to a successful appeal by the owner to the Ministry, who subsequently issued the licence subject to certain works being done. These were complied with.

The licence for the second site expires in March 1970.

Fairly frequent appearances of 'nomads' occurred during the year, their caravans usually being stationed on grass verges or in lay-byes. These were kept under surveillance, but they usually moved after two or three days; and very little nuisance was caused, the verges etc. usually being left in a reasonably tidy condition.

Part II - Food Inspection and Hygiene

(a) Meat Inspection and Slaughterhouses

Meat Inspection statistics for 1966 are included in appendices C, D, and E, (pages iii, iv, v,)

It will be seen from appendix C (page iii) that the number of animals killed has decreased for the first time in four years - all classes of animals being lower than the previous year. Meat Inspection charges for the year amounted to £405 - 19 - 6d.

Animals killed were of a very high standard, very little serious disease being encountered at Eastgate Abattoir. One carcass was sent for refrigeration treatment after being found to be affected with Localized Cysticerus Bovis. No carcasses were condemned for tuberculosis. In fact the only tuberculosis encountered was in the mesenteric lymph glands and submaxillary lymph glands in pigs.

Slaughtering at the Klondyke Abattoir continues to decrease; particularly with horses - seventy four killed compared with one hundred and seventeen in 1965; although the number of cows killed remains fairly steady.

As can be seen in Appendix D. (page iv) 73% of cows killed were diseased to some extent. This apparently high average is due to the fact that the only cows slaughtered in the district were casualty stock from nearby farms.

The latter part of the year saw the appearance of new legislation covering slaughterhouses and meat inspection. The amendments to the Meat Inspection Regulations have for the first time given local authorities power to control hours of slaughter in private slaughterhouses. Although this piece of legislation was welcome in authorities who had to contend with 'round the clock' slaughtering, I can see no possibility of these powers used in Bourne.

Another new piece of legislation - amendments to the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations brought animal lairages under their scope - Authorities now have powers to insist on cleanliness of lairages. These regulations also provide for the abolition of the 'wiping cloth' after the 1st November 1968, meanwhile each wiping cloth may only be used on one carcase before being re-sterilized. After discussions with representatives of T. W. Mays they agreed not to wait until 1968 to abolish wiping cloths and have voluntarily installed paper towel rolls for wiping carcases and high pressure hoses. As can be appreciated this is a much more hygienic way of cleaning meat and has virtually eliminated the possibility of cross contamination from one carcase to another.

There are no poultry processing premises in the district.

(b) Slaughterhouses Act 1958

There are two licenced slaughterhouses in the Urban District, both owned and occupied by T. W. Mays & Sons Limited. They are situated at Eastgate and off West Road.

(i) Eastgate Abattoir Bourne

With the alterations carried out last year to this slaughterhouse and the slight reduction in throughput, it is working well within its capacity.

During the year certain minor improvements have been carried out to the slaughterhall; these include mainly the painting of untiled areas of walls with a white rubberized paint - greatly improving the appearance and making cleaning down so much easier. In addition obsolete fixed rails have been removed and replaced by moveable offal racks.

I consider it to be extremely fortunate that this slaughterhouse is run by a hygeinically minded staff, they go to great pains to keep the place as clean as possible and to slaughter and dress the meat as hygienically as possible.

(ii) Klondyke Slaughterhouse off West Road

These premises continue the same as in previous years, with no major alterations carried out during the year.

As previously the only slaughtering carried on is the slaughter of horses (for export to Belguim) and casualty stock which may have a chance of being salvaged for human consumption.

The slaughterhouse has been maintained in a satisfactory manner; and the slaughtering and dressing has been carried out in a hygienic manner.

I would like at this point to record my appreciation to the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for their help and advice during their visits and inspections.

(c) Food and Drugs Act 1955

(i) Knacker yard, The Slipe, Bourne

The Knackeryard, situated at the Slipe, Bourne and owned by T. W. Mays & Sons Limited was licenced for a further twelve months; and regular inspections ensured that it was maintained in a satisfactory manner.

(ii) Milk Supplies - Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

Milk is supplied throughout the Urban District by:-

M. Fradshaw - Manning Road - Supplied by Pinchbeck Dairies Limited.

J. F. Chapman - Billingborough - Own herds farm bottled and pasteurised from Pinchbeck Dairies Limited.

T. F. A. Curtis - West Road, Bourne - Supplied by Pinchbeck Dairies Limited.

Peterborough and District Co-operative Society - Own Daries.

H. Moisey & Sons - Meadowgate, Bourne - Pasteurised only - supplied by M. Bradshaw.

During the year, ten samples were examined by the Public Health Laboratory for the Urban District Council, and seventeen on behalf of the Kesteven County Council. The table in appendix F. (page vii.) gives the results of these examinations.

As can be seen from the table, one sample gave a positive milk ring test for brucella abortus, as it was produced in Rural District Council area; it was passed over for action. Individual samples were taken from the herd, and it was eventually cleared.

iii) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

The following are details of premises in the Urban District which are subject to the Regulations:-

Trade carried On	No. of premises	No. of premises with washbasins	No. of prem. requiring facil. for washing food and equipment	No. of premises fitted for washing food and equipment
	(R 16)		(R 19)	(R 19)
Sweets & Confectionary	6	6	4	4
Bakehouses	2	2	2	2
Butchers	7	7	7	7
Grocers & General	20	20	20	20
Greengrocers	4	4	4	4
Wet fish shops	1	1	1	1
Fried fish shops	2	2	2	2
Cafes & Restaurants	6	6	6	6
Food Warehouses	2	2	2	2
Registered Clubs	5	5	5	5
Licenced Premises	14	14	14	14
School Canteens	3	3	3	3
Market Stalls & Mobile Shops	14	-	-	-

The following defects were notified to occupiers:-

Lack of wash-hand notices in toilets	2
Unsatisfactory floors	5
Unsatisfactory Sanitary Accommodation (inc. repair, lighting and ventilation)	6
Inadequate hot water supply	1
Unsatisfactory decoration of walls	6
Unsatisfactory working surfaces	1
Inefficient ventilation	2
Exposure of food to risk of contamination	3

Two bakehouses in the district changed hands during the year and were subsequently closed.

(iv) Registrations

- a) Manufacture of Sausages - Preserved food 7
- b) Sale of Ice Cream 22

(v) Watercress Beds

Two sites produce watercress in the Urban District, they are situated:-

- a) Wellhead, Bourne (South Lincolnshire Water Board)
- b) South Road, Bourne (Hereward Watercress Limited)

No changes were effected during the year, and both are being operated in a satisfactory manner.

(vi) Market

The market continues to be held on Thursdays and Saturdays of each week; Thursday being the more popular, with about forty stalls; of these eight retail food, mainly fruit, vegetables and sweets.

During the latter part of the year, new regulations - The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966 were introduced to come into operation on the 1st January 1967. These regulations greatly increase the degree of control over not only markets and stalls but also mobile shops and food delivery vehicles.

These new regulations have been greatly appreciated throughout the country and are another useful weapon in the fight for safer and cleaner food. I feel however that any success in this direction will be limited so long as foodstuffs continue to be sold on a public highway in the open air.

PART III Environmental Health

) Water Supplies

Mains water is supplied throughout the Urban District by the South Lincolnshire Water Board; although several properties continued to be served by private boreholes. Two samples of water supplied by the Board were taken at the point of consumption; both were satisfactory. In addition the Board themselves take samples from the pumping station and at various points throughout the town. Eighty one such samples were taken, and all were satisfactory. The supply of water was maintained throughout the year.

Samples for bacteriological examination were taken from six private bores during the year, twenty three samples in all were taken. All the bores but one gave satisfactory results.

Unsatisfactory results were obtained at the bore serving Klondyke Slaughterhouse and the two brickyard cottages off West Road. The trouble was caused when a new submersible pump was fitted. However the system was thoroughly flushed and the storage tank cleaned out. Fortunately successive samples gave better results, until the water was completely satisfactory.

Detailed sample results from the water board and from private supplies are given in appendices G. and H. respectively.

So far as is known, ten houses are supplied from standpipes, five of which are unoccupied. The population affected is fourteen out of the total estimated population of five thousand six hundred and forty.

(b) Swimming Pool, Abbey Lawn, Bourne

There is one open air swimming pool in the town which is owned and operated by the Bourne United Charities.

In the early part of the year, extensive improvement work was done at the pool, including new changing rooms and laying a paved surface round the pool.

Extensive sampling of the swimming pool water was done all through the summer months, three samples being taken each time, one from the paddling pool and one each from the inlet and outlet to the main pool. Twenty seven samples were taken during this period, none showed any evidence of coliform bacilli. The plate counts were also a vast improvement on previous years, with twenty four samples out of twenty seven not exceeding ten colonies per ml - a percentage of 89% - which is well above the standard of 75%.

It is very pleasing to know that the problems at the swimming pool have now been solved and it is hoped that this very high standard of operation is maintained in future years.

(c) Public Health Laboratory Service

The Council have again been fortunate in having the facilities of the Public Health Laboratory at the Peterborough and District Memorial Hospital available for bacteriological biological and pathological examinations and one records continuing gratitude to the Director, Dr. Glencross and his staff, for their advice and assistance.

(d) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The improvement and modernisation of the town's sewerage continued during the year with work progressing on phase two of the sewage works extensions. It is hoped that phase three, which includes replacing of Abbey Road and Eastgate Sewers will commence during 1967.

The continued increase on the size of the sewage works is not peculiar to Bourne, most other districts in South Kesteven being similarly placed. After joint consultation it was decided to appoint a sewage works chemist to supervise sewage disposal plants in the area; Mr. Maxfield commenced work in the latter part of the year.

(e) Public Cleansing

(i) Refuse Collection

The refuse collection service in Bourne ran comparatively smoothly during the year; a seven day collection being maintained; due mainly to increased efficiency and reliability of the new collection vehicle.

During the year, a salvage trailer was purchased to assist in separation and collection of waste paper and a collection has been maintained throughout the year. However some difficulty has been experienced in finding an economic outlet for the salvage.

(ii) Refuse Disposal

Disposal of refuse was continued as previously in the railway cutting off West Road. During the year tipping commenced on the second stretch of cutting running west from the Brickyard Cottages. Some nuisance was experienced with a very heavy infestation of flies during the summer, but regular treatments with dusting powder kept the nuisance to a minimum. Some trouble was also experienced with rats. Your rodent operator and myself did an extensive Survey and treatment of the tip and were successful in eradicating most of the rats. Subsequent smaller infestations were readily dealt with, and with constant vigilance rodent infestation of the tip is now a minor problem.

Street gully cleaning work carried out under contract, was done twice during the year.

(f) General Sanitation

General complaints totalled sixty five during the year. All of these were investigated and subsequently dealt with informally.

One complaint was made to this department from a householder in Drummond Road regarding the removal of a hedge which screened his house from a nearby piggery. Although this was not strictly a public health nuisance, an informal approach was made to the owner, who said that he intended tidying up the rear generally and erecting a new fence.

Apart from this one instance no nuisance is being experienced from pig-keeping activities; the vast majority of them being very well managed.

(g) Public Conveniences

Two public conveniences are provided by the Council - one on the Recreation Ground; and one in South Street, near the Market Place.

As last year relatively little nuisance was caused by vandalism.

(h) Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1942

Mr. Roffe - rodent operator was employed two days per week by the Council during the year. All reports of infestation were adequately dealt with by him with occasional assistance by myself.

In addition routine maintenance of stacks and dykes was carried out with co-operation of the various drainage boards.

In comparison with the rest of Eastern England, Bourne Urban District is comparatively free of rat menace. Although there are a few persistently recurring colonies; rodent control is not a serious problem; although I feel it soon would be if constant attention were not maintained.

(i) Clean Air Act 1952

(i) Domestic Smoke

In a principally rural area such as this, there is little need to worry unduly about domestic smoke pollution; therefore no action was taken under the provisions of the Act as to the declaration of smoke control areas. With increased use of domestic central heating and the use of gas and electricity, many houses are in fact smokeless.

(ii) Industrial Smoke

Although there are several industrial boiler plants in the district no nuisance was caused from this source. Advice as to the height of chimney was given in one instance where a new boiler was installed at an existing factory.

(j) Factories Act 1961

The tables in appendix L. show details of the implementation of this legislation during 1966.

(k) Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

Early in 1966 the Council employed me as additional Public Health Inspector. Because of this, work was able to proceed rapidly on routine inspection work, and by the end of the year virtually all premises registered under the Act received at least one inspection.

During the year, most of the defects previously reported were remedied. It is pleasing to note that the vast majority of defects were of a minor nature which were relatively easily remedied. In only one office inspected during the year was the lighting poor; mainly due to insufficient cleaning of the roof light windows.

(l) Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act 1956

Inspections made for purposes of Act - 9

Unsatisfactory Sanitary Accommodation - 0

Number of premises subject to Act - 61

(m) Petroleum (Regulations) Acts 1928 - 36

Thirty premises were re-licensed during the year for the storage of petroleum spirit. All premises were inspected in December, and defects, mainly of a minor nature, were notified to the occupiers.

A total of 33,250 gallons were stored under licence, the fees of which totalled £20 - 10s - 0d

(n) Pet Animals Act 1951

One pet shop was re-licensed and found on inspection, to be well maintained.

CONCLUSION

The year 1966 has been an interesting and eventful year for myself. In August we said good-bye to Mr. N. Buckle your Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector. He was greatly missed by the staff and members of the Council; and I appreciated his help and advice during my early days in Bourne.

With Mr. Buckle's departure, the Council decided to separate the Surveyors and Public Health Departments, with myself as Public Health Inspector and Mr. M. Silverwood as Surveyor. Another addition to the staff is Miss C. A. Stubbs who joined in April to replace Mrs. J. Peters. She soon settled down to the work and has proved to be a great help to me in my work.

I have received continued help, advice and support from your Medical Officer of Health Dr. H. Ellis Smith your Clerk, Mr. F. Mason and his staff; and Mr. M. Silverwood and his staff; and would record my appreciation of the kindness and consideration shown by the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee and the Chairman and members of the Council throughout the year.

A. THOMPSON.

APPENDIX A

HOUSES	IN CLEARANCE AREAS	Number of houses represented	-
		Number of houses demolished	-
		Persons displaced	-
		Families displaced	-
DEMOLISHED	NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS	Number of houses represented	-
		Number of houses demolished	4
		Persons displaced	-
		Families displaced	-
UNFIT HOUSES	-	Number of houses	2
		Persons displaced	3
		Families displaced	2
CLOSED UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT		After informal action by Local Authority	2
		After formal notice by Public Health Act:-	
		by owner	-
		by Local Authority	-
		After formal notice Housing Act:-	
		by owner	-
		by Local Authority	-

APPENDIX B.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(1) Standard Grants

- | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|--------------|---|---------|---|
| 1. Nc. of applications | (a) Owner/occupiers | 4 | Approved | 4 | Refused | - |
| | (b) Tenanted houses | - | Approved | - | Refused | - |
| 2. No. of dwellings improved | (a) Owner/occupiers | 3 | (b) Tenanted | 2 | | |
| 3. Amount paid in grants | £451 - 5 - 8d | | | | | |
| 4. Average grant per house | £ 90 - 5 - 1d | | | | | |
| 5. Amenities provided:- | | | | | | |
| | (a) Fixed bath | | 4 | | | |
| | (b) Shower | | - | | | |
| | (c) Washhand basin | | 4 | | | |
| | (d) Hot water supply (to any fittings) | | 11 | | | |
| | (e) Watercloset (1) within the dwelling | | 2 | | | |
| | (2) accessible from the dwelling | | - | | | |
| | (f) Food store | | 2 | | | |

(2) Discretionary Grants

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1. Number of applications approved | | 7 |
| 2. Number of applications refused | | - |
| 3. Amount paid in grants | £2466 - 13 - 6d | |
| 4. Number of dwellings improved:- | | |
| | (a) Owner/occupier | 4 |
| | (b) Tenanted | 4 |

APPENDIX C

Details of slaughtering over last three years:-

Year	Horses	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total	No. of visits
1964	75	1,287	80	5	4,392	2,296	8,135	527
1965	117	1,136	59	10	3,765	5,529	10,606	566
1966	74	982	57	5	3,307	4,963	9,389	573

Whole and Part Carcasses Condemed.

The following table shows the different species of animals and the number of whole carcasses or parts condemned for tuberculosis, cysticercosis and other diseases:-

APPENDIX D

		Horses		Pigs		Sheep and Lambs		Calves		Cows		Cattle excluding Cows	
Number kelled:	928	57	5	3,288	3,288	4,940	4,940	74	74				
Number examined:	982	57	5	3,288	3,288	4,940	4,940						
All diseases except Tuberculosis:													
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	8	34	2	15	15	19	19	3	3				
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	104	8	-	60	60	261	261	-	-				
Percentage of number examined affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	11.4	73.7	4.0	2.3	2.3	5.7	5.7	4.1	4.1				
Tuberculosis:													
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Percentage of number affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Cysticercosis:													
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Carcasses destroyed	-												

APPENDIX E

Details of unfit meat surrendered at slaughterhouses.

(a) Carcases and Part Carcasses

1	Horse carcase and all organs	-	Tumors
1	Horse carcase and all organs	-	Oedema
1	Horse carcase and all organs	-	Extensive bruising
5	Cattle carcases and all organs	-	Generalized Oedema
1	Cattle carcase and all organs	-	Septic pneumonia
1	Cattle carcase and all organs	-	Emaciation
1	Cattle carcase and all organs	-	Septicaemia
1	Cattle shin	-	Arthritis
1	Cattle forequarter	-	Bruising
1	Cattle shoulder	-	Trauma
2	Cattle forelegs	-	Trauma
9	Cow carcases and all organs	-	Oedema
7	Cow carcases and all organs	-	Septic peritonitis
6	Cow carcases and all organs	-	Emaciation
3	Cow carcases and all organs	-	Fever
2	Cow carcases and all organs	-	Bruising
2	Cow carcases and all organs	-	Pyaemia
1	Cow carcase and all organs	-	Johnes Disease
1	Cow carcase and all organs	-	Decomposition
2	Cow Hindquarters	-	Bruising
1	Cow side	-	Oedema
6	Pig carcases and all organs	-	Abscesses
3	Pig carcases and all organs	-	Septicaemia
5	Pig carcases and all organs	-	Tail bite pyaemia
2	Pig carcases and all organs	-	Uraemia
1	Pig carcase and all organs	-	Oedema
1	Pig carcase and all organs	-	Bruising and Laceration
1	Pig carcase and all organs	-	Chronic Swine Erysipelas
1	Pig hind leg	-	Abscesses
2	Pig fores	-	Septic pleurisy
5	Sheep carcases all organs	-	Oedema
3	Sheep carcases and all organs	-	Emaciation
2	Sheep carcases and all organs	-	Septic peritonitis
1	Sheep carcase and all organs	-	Tumors
1	Sheep carcase and all organs	-	Leukaemia
1	Sheep carcase and all organs	-	Fever

APPENDIX E (cont.)

1	Sheep carcase and all organs	-	Moribund
1	Sheep carcase and all organs	-	Immaturity
3	Sheep legs	-	Arthritis
1	Calf carcase and all organs	-	Oedema
1	Calf carcase and all organs	-	Fevered
(b)	<u>Other organs</u>		
56	Cattle livers	-	Abscesses
49	Cattle livers	-	Cirrhosis
2	Cattle livers	-	Decomposition
1	Cattle liver	-	C. Bovis
4	Cattle Head and Tongues	-	Actinobacillosis
2	Cattle Head and Tongues	-	Abscesses
1	Cattle Head and Tongue	-	C. Bovis
1	Cattle Heart and lungs	-	C. Bovis
1	Cattle tail	-	C. Bovis
1	Cattle skirt	-	C. Bovis
1	Cattle heart and lungs	-	Pleurisy
2	Cow kidneys	-	Retention cysts
43	Pig livers	-	Ascaris lumbracoides
79	Pig Hocks	-	Arthritis
38	Pig plucks	-	Pleurisy and Peritonitis
33	Heart and lungs	-	Pleurisy
19	Pig heads	-	Tuberculosis
9	Pig heads	-	Abscesses
7	Pig foreshanks	-	Trauma
7	Pig kidneys	-	nephritis
1	Set Pig Intestines	-	Peritonitis
1	Pig pluck	-	Contamination
1	Pig mesenteric fat	-	Tuberculosis
55	Sheep livers	-	Parasites
2	Sheep plucks	-	Abscesses

APPENDIX FBOURNE U.D.C.

Dealer	No. of Samples taken	Designation	Results
Pinchbeck Dairies	3	Untreated	Satisfactory
Pinchbeck Dairies	2	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
Bradshaw Abbey Road	2	Untreated	Satisfactory
Chapman, Billingborough	2	Untreated	1 Satisfactory
Peterborough Co-op	1	Pasteurised	1 + re Milk Ring Satisfactory
<u>KESTEVEN COUNTY COUNCIL</u>			
Pinchbeck Dairies	7	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
Pinchbeck Dairies	4	Untreated	Satisfactory
Bradshaw Abbey Road	4	Untreated	Satisfactory
Peterborough Co-op	2	Pasteurised	Satisfactory

APPENDIX G

Details of Samples of Water taken by the South Lincolnshire Water Board.

No. of Samples taken	Source	Probable Nos. per 100 mc.	
		Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli.(Type 1)
76	Tap Bourne Pumping Station	0	0
2	Westbourne Park Estate	0	0
2	New Main Harvey Close	0	0
1	Standpipe Hereward St.	0	0

APPENDIX H

Details of Water Samples from Private Bores

Source	Probable Nos. per 100 ml	
	Coliform B.	B. Coli (Type 1)
Klondyke Abattoir - West Road (1)	16	16
" (1)	9	9
" (1)	1	0
" (1)	3	0
" (1)	1	1
" (1)	2	2
" (1)	2	0
" (5)	0	0
Eastgate Abattoir Bourne (5)	0	0
Brickyard Cottages (1)	2	0
Black House - South Fen (3)	0	0
6 & 8 Twenty Drove, Bourne (1)	0	0
4 The Slipe, Bourne (1)	0	0

APPENDIX I

Swimming Pool - 1966 - Results of bacteriological examinations

Date	No.	Source	Coliform B	Plate Count
7-6-66	8	Paddling Pool	0	5
7-6-66	9	Inlet	0	10
7-6-66	10	Outlet	0	3
15-6-66	12	Paddling Pool	0	10
15-6-66	13	Inlet	0	9
15-6-66	14	Outlet	0	7
20-6-66	16	Paddling Pool	0	8
20-6-66	17	Inlet	0	10
20-6-66	18	Outlet	0	73
28-6-66	19	Paddling Pool	0	0
28-6-66	20	Inlet	0	1
28-6-66	21	Outlet	0	0
5-7-66	24	Paddling Pool	0	2
5-7-66	25	Inlet	0	2
5-7-66	26	Outlet	0	4
11-7-66	29	Paddling Pool	0	0
11-7-66	30	Inlet	0	1
11-7-66	31	Outlet	0	2
3-8-66	40	Paddling Pool	0	0
3-8-66	41	Inlet	0	2
3-8-66	42	Outlet	0	0
17-8-66	45	Paddling Pool	0	18
17-8-66	46	Inlet	0	11
17-8-66	47	Outlet	0	5
24-8-66	50	Paddling Pool	0	2
24-8-66	51	Inlet	0	1
24-8-66	52	Outlet	0	8

APPENDIX J

		TOTALS	3	100	58
TABLE A REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS	Offices	-	29	15	
	Retail Shops	3	64	40	
	Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	2	1	
	Catering Establishment Open to the Public, Canteens	-	4	2	
	Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	-	
	(1)	(2) No. of Premises Registered during the year	(3) Total No. of Registered Premises at end of year	(4) No. of Registered Premises receiving a general inspect- ion during the year	
Class of Premises					

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspector to Registered Premises - 63

TABLE C ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE	Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
	(1)	(2)
Offices		114
Retail Shops		211
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses		22
Catering Establishments Open to the Public		24
Canteens		-
Fuel Storage Depots		3
Total		374
Total Males		166
Total Females		208

APPENDIX J (cont:)

TABLE D - EXEMPTIONS

Part	-	Space (Section 5 (2))	-	Nil
Part II	-	Temperature (Section 6)	-	Nil
Part III	-	Sanitary Conveniences (Section 9)	-	1 (Retail Shop)
Part IV	-	Washing Facilities (Section 10)		1 (Retail Shop)

TABLE E - PROSECUTIONS

Nil

TABLE F - INSPECTORS

Number of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act - One

Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in
connection with the Act - Nil

APPENDIX K

	NON- AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
1. Number of properties in district	2306	112
2. a) Total number of properties including nearby premises inspected following notification	133	11
b) Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	115 18	7 4
3. a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	36	26
b) Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	29 7	21 5

APPENDIX L

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	7	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	49	15	1	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' Premises)	8	11	-	-
Total	66	33	1	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found					Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-		-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-		-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-		-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-		-

which is often associated with increased soil salt accumulation.

Soil depth (cm)	Soil texture	Electrolyte concentration (mM)	Electrolyte concentration (mM)	Electrolyte concentration (mM)
0–10	Sandy loam	100	100	100
10–20	Sandy loam	100	100	100
20–30	Sandy loam	100	100	100
30–40	Sandy loam	100	100	100
40–50	Sandy loam	100	100	100
50–60	Sandy loam	100	100	100
60–70	Sandy loam	100	100	100
70–80	Sandy loam	100	100	100
80–90	Sandy loam	100	100	100
90–100	Sandy loam	100	100	100

soil solution at 100 mM.

As shown in Table 1, the soil solution at 100 mM electrolyte concentration was

Soil depth (cm)	Soil texture	Electrolyte concentration (mM)	Electrolyte concentration (mM)	Electrolyte concentration (mM)
0–10	Sandy loam	100	100	100
10–20	Sandy loam	100	100	100
20–30	Sandy loam	100	100	100
30–40	Sandy loam	100	100	100
40–50	Sandy loam	100	100	100
50–60	Sandy loam	100	100	100
60–70	Sandy loam	100	100	100
70–80	Sandy loam	100	100	100
80–90	Sandy loam	100	100	100
90–100	Sandy loam	100	100	100

soil solution at 100 mM electrolyte concentration.

